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DATE OF May 26 - June 1, 1952
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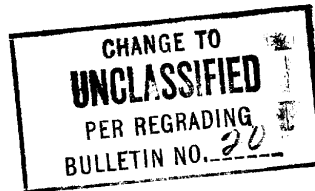
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CPW Report No. 24 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(May 26 - June 1, 1952)

SUMMARY

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SPECIAL CAMPAIGNS

Antiwaste, Anticorruption, Antibureaucracy. Peking announced in numeral code (May 30) that the chairman of the Central Austerity Committee had made a report to the Government Administrative Council on the termination of the five-anti's drive. Mukden reported (June 1) that Chinese Volunteers and Koreans, after viewing the five-anti's exhibition there, praised the strength and unity of Chinese youth and workers, and promised to convey this spirit to soldiers at the front. Shanghai said (June 1) that the East China Communist Party Committee called a meeting May 29 to review the role of democratic parties in the anticorruption drive and map plans for coordinating private industry under the leadership of the working class.

Wuhan stated (May 29) that workers, students, farmers and soldiers among the 14,000 persons that saw the anticorruption exhibition at Wuhan during the Dragon Festival expressed their determination to support the working class struggle against the attacks of corruption capitalists. Nanchang reported (May 30) that shop clerk Shao Yuan-te had been given membership in the Shangjao, Kiangsi, Youth Corps because of his work during the anticorruption drive. He refused to be bribed by his employer, who attempted to cover up her own corruption by offering to let him marry her sister. His exposure of the attempted bribery inspired shop clerk Chou Shou-liang to accuse his proprietor of trying to get rid of him by offering to arrange a marriage in Nanchang, and the two shop clerks then exposed 40 corruption cases, including that of merchant Chou I-fen, who evaded 6 million yuan in taxes and was guilty of corruption amounting to 190 millions.

Increased Production and Austerity. Anshan (May 26) quoted from a KUNG JEN SENG HO PAO article calling upon workers to promote the drive for increased production and austerity, and charging cadres with a neglect of workers' problems and failure to understand the economic and political significance of the drive. To promote increased production and austerity, workers in the packing section of the No. 6 Cement Works had organized an inspection committee to check on waste. Dairen announced (May 26) that the Youth Corps had called a rally of 6,000 members to promote production and austerity in local factories. Tsinan reported (May 31) that workers in the Tsingtao Railway Machine Shops had made 215 rational proposals during the past 13 months, with 33 adopted in 1952 alone, at a saving equivalent to 57,548 catties of grain.

Shanghai stated (May 29) that East China coal operators had held a conference to map plans for increasing production 30-50 percent in 1952. China Sea Food Company boats No. 6614 and 6622 netted more than 100,000 catties of fish by use of a new seining method. Hangchow announced (May 27) that in Hsiaoshan Hsien, Chekiang, cadres had challenged each other to compete in saving, with deposits of 13 million yuan made in the first 6 days of the contest. Wuhsi reported (May 26) that workers and owners of three Chenchiang, Kiangsu, cloth factories had signed a pact to raise production, maintain labor discipline, and refrain from tax evasions, with each worker pledged to produce an extra yard of cloth and contribute the resulting wages to a patriotic cause. Wuhsi added (May 29) that in the Lita Oil Shop, Wuhsien, workers signed a patriotic production pact immediately after the anticorruption drive closed, and held meetings with owners to plan for increased production. The owners were so well pleased that they added 1.4 billion yuan to their capital, and built dormitories, dining halls, and bathhouses for the workers.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Gains from Anticorruption Drive. Anshan declared (May 29) that Board of Trade Chairman Li Wei-chun, "after experiencing the cleansing effects" of the anti-corruption drive, was reorganizing the trade unions along democratic lines. As a result of the "patriotism and class consciousness" engendered by the drive, the Hsu Mao-hsien team of the Anshan Cement Works saved hundreds of millions of yuan by protecting cement and equipment when a water main burst. Dairen stated (May 26) that "as a result of the enthusiasm" generated by the anticorruption drive, workers in the Dairen Shipyards repaired eight ships 51 days ahead of schedule. Peking reported in numeral code (May 30) that Hu Li-chiao, deputy chief of the Organization Department of East China, had selected a large number of active anticorruption

drive workers for positions in economic enterprises, stating that the proved caliber of these workers would be of immense value in China's economic program.

Shanghai asserted (May 29) that 20 of Hangchow's 28 State factories had raised production as a result of the drive, had saved 2 billion yuan, and had brought labor and management together in improving both quality and quantity of production. Hangchow stated (May 27) that Lin Te-ho of the Ningpo Ironworks, who collected information during the anticorruption drive, also had introduced innovations that raised production. Hangchow said (May 28) that numerous undesirable elements had been weeded out of the Railway workers Unions of Chekiang during the drive, with the unions in Hangchow, Chinhua, and Shangjiao now being reorganized. Workers Fang Su-min, Chang Ying-chung, and Yen Shou-fu of the motor pool of the Chekiang Highway Transport Co. had been made section heads as results of their anticorruption drive accomplishments.

Wuhsi declared (May 27) that worker-owner consultations in the Chungyuan Match Co. had led to confessions of corruption, the signing of law-abiding pacts, the bringing out of hidden gold for production, and an increase in production. Workers in eight tobacco factories undertook to supervise management during the drive, with a resulting increase in production, a saving of 10 million yuan, and a 10 percent reduction in prices. Huainan reported (May 29) that the Huainan collieries the "increased class consciousness" of the workers as a result of the drive had led to an exchange of experiences and introduction of cost-saving innovations.

Wuhan stated (May 27) that operating expenses in many factories had been greatly reduced through supervision of the workers; that soap factory workers in Hankow had raised production from 200 boxes to 319; that a hardware factory in Canton had increased production from 8,966 grosses of metal parts to 14,476; and that drug stores in Kaifeng had stopped selling fake drugs. Peking said in numeral code (May 26) that Central and South China Iron and Coal Co. workers were enthusiastically setting new records, with one team melting 36 crucibles of steel in 8 hours. Wuhan declared (May 28) that because of the success of the drive, capitalists in Canton were "resuming operations" under the leadership of State industries and supervision of the workers, with one merchant recalling 200 million yuan he had sent out of the country for investment in his business. Peking added (May 26) that the anticorruption drive eliminated most of the corrupt practices among Canton businessmen. The Ichung Tobacco Co., makers of Fukung, Hung Hsing, and Nung Chia Lo cigarettes, which formerly were inferior, had improved their quality, regained former markets, and increased its machines from 8 to 10.

Sian reported (May 29) that as a result of the anticorruption drive the Tientsin-Lanchow Railway now had accepted rational proposals of the workers, with a saving of hundreds of millions of yuan. Peking said in numeral code (May 26) that in the Sian branch of the Chengchow Railway Administration, 156 loyal anticorruption drive workers had been promoted, nine of them made deputy factory managers. Meng Kuang-sheng was made foreman of the Yuansanchiao Railway Yards, and Liu Te-chun, a painter who actively accused merchants, was promoted. In selecting the men to be promoted one technician was named because of his "knowledge and experience," but he was turned down by the workers because he "could not endure suffering, liked to enjoy life, and kept apart from the masses," indicating that "knowledge and experience" was not a sound criterion for making promotion. Sian added (June 1) that in Sining factories workers were increasing production and lowering costs as a result of the drive, and already had saved hundreds of millions of yuan.

Chungking announced (May 26) that the Southwest Salt Co. had reduced its expenditures by 50 percent as a result of the drive, cutting prices 4 percent in Kweichow and 5-7 percent in western Szechwan, largely because it closed 200 of its 300 sales offices and reduced personnel. Chungking added (May 29) that because of reduced production costs, salt prices in Chungking had been cut 5 percent, and had been lowered 10.87 percent in the minority areas of Kweichow, Szechwan, and Sikang. Chungking claimed (May 26) that because of the success of the drive, the Kunming branch of the State-operated China Transport Co. had reduced freight rates 24.3 percent and passenger rates 26.6 percent.

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Soviet Advisers. Anshan declared (May 26) that workers in one local factory saved the equivalent of 8,000 catties of grain by adopting Soviet methods for banking coal fires, and 6,000 catties by accepting Soviet methods in use of materials. Chinchow reported (May 26) that at the Ssuning Station on the Chinese-Changchun Railway the dispatchers "have been conservative and have refused to adopt new ways," with the result that a Soviet expert was called in to conduct classes for dispatchers. After 12 dispatching teams adopted Soviet methods, their efficiency was tripled. Peking stated in numeral code (May 25) that Pushev, member of the Soviet May delegation to Peking, gave a demonstration on high-speed metal cutting for Shanghai model machinists May 22, and presented cutting tools to model workers in 14 factories, including the Chiuchiang and Wusung Machine Shops. Maria Pyenko, Rumanian woman textile worker, demonstrated the handling of 60 machines in Shanghai, causing model textile worker Hang Pei-lan to exclaim, "We must humbly learn progressive production methods from progressive workers in our fraternal Nations."

Shanghai asserted (May 29) that East China coal mines would increase production 30-50 percent in 1952 and reduce the accident rate "by adoption of progressive mining practices used in the USSR." Hangchow reported (June 1) that model farm worker Chen Hsiang-tien had reported from Moscow, where he visited a farm implement factory producing 600 machines a day and the Stalin Auto Works, producing 200 cars a day. Wuhan announced (May 26) that ceremonies were held at Shashi, Hupéi May 24 for presentation of a banner from Mao Tse-tung to workers on the Chinchiang flood control project, when Minister Fu Tso-i, who made the presentation, was accompanied by Bukov, "Soviet adviser to the Ministry of Conservancy."

Attempts to Promote Trade. Peking reported in numeral code (May 25) that the North China native products exchange meeting, held to "solve the temporary stagnation in the interflow of commodities," closed May 21 after transactions had reached a total of 745 billion yuan. Among the items for which sales were found were 500,000 mats made by "disaster-stricken people" in the Paoting and Tientsin Special Districts of Hopei, and cloth and native herbs which had been unsaleable. Meetings were held to correct the "unwholesome unilateral thought," of some trade groups that sought to make sales but no purchases, and to break down the idea that high prices were profitable to peasants, when actually they should seek to sell more goods at lower prices. Shanghai declared (May 31) that the State trading company of Fukien Province recently had sold 40 billion yuan worth of native products to State trading companies in other provinces, and though some export products were going to the USSR, most of the goods formerly sent to Hong Kong now was being absorbed by the domestic market.

Hangchow stated (May 27) that Wu Hsiao-yuan, stationmaster at Pailotang on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, had organized his staff to act as shipping and selling agents for fruit and tea growers of the area, "in order to provide an outlet for their products." Workers in the Tachang Textile Mills of Yinhsien, Chekiang, had been forced to borrow machinery from other factories in order to fulfill the heavy contracts with the China Textile Company. Hangchow added (June 1) that a delegation had been sent from Yuyao, Chekiang, to Yinhsien "in order to liquidate the stocks of native products which had been accumulating." Wuhsi reported (May 27) that the People's Bank at Changshu, Kiangsu, had advanced 67 million yuan to merchants who were buying bristles, while the Changshu branch of the China Bristle Co. had made similar loans. Nantung stated (June 1) that with the termination of the anticorruption drive, ship clerks were helping shop owners find ways to develop trade, while the local Austerity Committee had called a meeting of businessmen to discuss trade expansion.

Wuhan asserted (May 26) that local cooperatives had greatly expanded trade following the anticorruption drive, after they had first eliminated landlords and lawless elements from their membership and purged capitalist agents from their administration. Wuhan added (May 30) that "in order to revive Kwangtung's rural economy" following the anticorruption drive, cooperatives had distributed 116,000 tons of fertilizer with the aid of a 10-billion-yuan farm loan, and had bought up hundreds of thousands of catties of Kwangtung lichis, pineapples, and bananas for shipment to North China markets.

Chungking announced (June 1) that the Southwest Department of Trade had called a conference May 16 to map plans for interregional trade through State trading companies, when cadres were ordered "to take a realistic attitude in promoting trade, and not simply compile meaningless figures." State general merchandise stores in Chungking had greatly increased their sales by reducing prices, and had organized teams to sell in the rural areas, factories, schools, and so forth. Peking reported in numeral code (May 29) that following the five-anti's drive, State trading companies in Chengtu, Szechwan, had "bought up unmarketable goods and issued orders for processing goods," while the People's Bank made loans to private merchants, with the result that transactions in 16 commodities gained 29.5 percent in April.

Weaknesses and Failures. Mukden announced (May 29) that the Northeast Department of Industry had called a meeting of safety engineers from all State-operated mines and factories to study means of reducing accidents, which have interfered with production. Tsinan (May 29) quoted from a HSHAO NIEN JIH PAO report of a symposium May 25 attended by 18 model workers, who supported the newspaper attack upon State textile mills in Shantung for refusing to implement 1951 textile production techniques, and accused cadres in the mills of belittling the achievements of textile workers, while at the same time refusing to give adequate recognition to the techniques. A Yuan Feng Mill worker accused leading cadres of bourgeois leanings and capitalistic thinking, and was joined by the other workers in demanding thorough thought reform. Tsinan added (June 1) that managers of State factories in Shantung were guilty of bureaucracy and refusal to accept workers' suggestions. In one factory 210 out of 400 manufactured products were found defective. The management of the Tsinan office of the Shantung Construction Co. was charged with taking no action concerning the series of accidents May 15-17, when machinery suffered 25.3 million yuan worth of damage, or the eight serious accidents that had occurred during the past 3 months.

Peking reported in numeral code (May 31) that workers in the Paofu Ironworks of Shanghai were giving indoctrination courses to senior workers in an effort to expose the error of their thinking, as senior workers dreaded to face their employers, whom they had exposed during the anticorruption drive, and feared they would be called "unstable" if seen talking with their employers. Hangchow announced (May 28) that the Chekiang Finance Office would conduct a series of training courses in fiscal work, as Director Yen Shi-yin of the Tax Bureau had revealed a serious lack of training among tax collection cadres, and evasions of 30 percent of income taxes by merchants in 1951. Hangchow stated (May 26) that workers in the Yungfuhsiang Silk Mills had held meetings with owners to "map plans for reviving production," as the enthusiasm of the workers had increased with the anti-corruption drive, but the proprietors "were indifferent, and hesitant to expand production." Hangchow said (May 27) that local "unemployed workers" had finished clearing two rivers in the area, and would complete work on the third in June. Hangchow added (June 1) that production in the Hofeng Textile Mills of Yinhsien, where "production was cut drastically in March and April" because of the anti-corruption drive, was showing improvement. Workers in the Yungchiang, Chechiang, Li Hua, and No. 1 Union Mills of Hangchow were improving production and cutting down on defective goods by working at night.

Yangchow reported (June 1) that the North Kiangsu Administration had ordered units of the China Foodstuff Co. "to cooperate with the peasants" when making purchases from them, and had ordered cadres to "publicize a drive for the repayment of the huge farm loans made last year to the peasants." Peking said in numeral code (May 27) that Yung Han-ming of Wuhsi, owner of the Yung Hsi and Yung Ho textile mills, joined in the anticorruption drive and "offered to redeem himself" by making accusations, but at the same time failed to purchase raw materials and operate his mills satisfactorily, with the result that 32 percent of the weaving machines fell into disuse and 70 percent of the cloth produced was of inferior quality. Huainan stated (May 27) that 80 cadres in the Haianan Colliery were being trained for safety work, as a check in Sections 241, 245, and 335 showed "dangerous storage conditions, dampness in the mines, and rotting timbers."

Peking reported in numeral code (May 26) that in the Hunan Federation of Cooperatives, which had been accused of rightist leanings, the cadres delayed sales and purchases and built up inventories with hopes of making greater profits; one cooperative tied up 2 billion yuan in tung oil, which became worthless through long storage; cadres held up sales of native paper, hoping for higher prices, causing hardship for rural handicraftsmen; and the credit department refused to handle farmers' merchandise because the commission was too low. Personnel also was reduced as a result of the anticorruption drive. Sian announced (May 30) that the Ili Colliery in Sinkiang had organized a safety committee to look for defective timbers in the mines and prevent serious accidents.

Peking announced in numeral code (May 26) that the Central Ministry of Railways would make a National inventory and dispose of 40 percent of the surplus supplies, as it had been discovered many railway administrations had huge amounts of capitalist tied up in dead inventories; some cadres had stockpiled inventories and concealed them; supplies had not been properly recorded or stored; some inventories simply were copies of old lists; and the Hengyang Railway Administration, for example, took only a partial inventory. Peking revealed in numeral code (May 30) that 2,000 cadres had been selected from Government offices and the Armed Forces for further business training, as many more trained cadres were needed in the economic construction program. These selected were under 30 years of age, senior high school graduates, in good health, "and pure in mind." Each one would get a basic training course of 3 months before being sent to a specialized school.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

Plans and Programs. According to a Peking home service broadcast (May 26), cotton producers of East China, where land reform was basically completed, had 1.73 million mutual aid teams among the 7 million cotton farmers. Shanghai stated (May 29) that the North Anhsei Bureau of Agriculture had received from the North China Farm Equipment Co. several modern plows which had been successfully used in Su Hsien, and which eventually would cut by half the number of oxen needed. Shanghai said (May 28) that State farms in Chekiang had increased in number, size, and production, and now included 6 operated by the Province, 8 by special districts, 70 by hsien, and 156 by chu Governments. Yangchow announced (June 1) that by May 20, 130 waterwheels, 200 sprayers, 300 hoes, and 100 other farm implements, had been distributed to farmers in northern Kiangsu. Nanchang reported (May 30) that the Party Committee of Kuangfeng, Hsien, Kiangsi, had organized 300 farmers to increase the supply of fertilizer by collecting 9,000 tan of pond mud, worth 90 million yen. Women workers had collected 90 tan of rubbish and presented it to Army dependents.

Sian announced (May 30) that the Huanglungpa Reservoir on the Ninghsia-Suiyuan border, built at a cost of 32.7 billion yuan, was completed and in use May 12. Peking reported in numeral code (May 27) that the Hungyenchi Reservoir, near Tihua, had been delayed by corrupt contractors, but now was being rushed to completion by the Construction Committee and was 70 percent finished. Built with the aid of 320,000 workmen, the reservoir would cover 4.05 million square meters when completed, and would irrigate 160,000 mou of land. Shanghai said (May 26) that Chekiang authorities had promoted the preferential treatment program by assigning definite groups to work farms, with five Youth Corps members regularly plowing 10 mou.

Chungking announced (May 31) that the South Szechwan Administration had ordered local peasants associations to draw up levy assessment rolls "on a democratic basis" and according to crop yields. All levies must be paid in wheat, with one catty of rice valued at one catty 4 ounces of wheat. Chungking said (May 27) that farmers in Yukao and Chiulung Hsiang, Yunlang Hsien, Szechwan, had called a meeting of peasants, at which the assessment rolls were "democratically approved."

Drought and Pestilence. Mukden announced (May 27) that the Northeast Department of Agriculture had issued a directive ordering cadres to "overcome the complacency of the farmers" in irrigating and replanting drought-ruined crops, as there was danger of drought in Liaotung, Liaosi, Jehol, Kirin, Sungchiang, and Heilungchiang Provinces.

In Lishu Hsien, Liaosi, where wheatlands had dried up, cadres were ordered to take the lead in developing water sources. Kirin reported serious drought conditions in 10 hsien, where mutual aid teams had been organized to open irrigation ditches, while both the Sungchiang and Jehol Governments issued orders for defense against drought and protection of wheat seedlings. Chinchow announced (May 30) that timely rains had assured the crops in Lishu, I Suichung, Liaochung, Panshan, Taian, Chihhsi, Kangping, Faku, and Fouhsin Hsien, Liaosi.

Hangchow reported (May 26) that drought was feared in Pingyang, Yungchia, and Wenchow Hsien, Chekiang, because of low rainfall and failure of cadres to provide sufficient reservoirs. Sian announced (May 30) that the Kansu Department of Agriculture had issued a directive ordering farmers to increase wheat production by weeding their fields. Chungking said (May 28) that Yungchuan, Pishan, Tungliang, and Tachu Hsien, Szechwan, had organized a Joint Locust Control Office to combat the locust plague.

Resistance and Failures. Chinchow reported (May 31) that the Party Committee of I Hsien, Liaosi, had organized a committee to check on the rural areas, as the cadres had grown complacent and felt that planting, insect eradication, and other farm operations did not need their leadership. Tsinan stated (May 24) that in Chitung Hsien, Shantung, the Party Committee had taken disciplinary action against the cadres in several chu and hsiang who had "seriously obstructed the farm production drive" through their despotic behavior toward the peasants. Hangchow announced (May 26) that Chekiang cadres who had grown lax in the insect eradication campaign had been warned. Hangchow added (May 28) that cadres had been ordered to organize forest patrols in Wenchow, Chuchow, and Ningpo Special Districts, Chekiang. In Chuchow, 102 fires started by "lawless landlords and counterrevolutionaries" had burned more than a million trees.

Wuhan announced (May 26) that in Macheng Hsien, Hupeh, 460,000 catties of relief grain was used for buying oxen, waterwheels, farm tools, and so forth. In the old revolutionary bases of Hupeh 6.3 billion yuan was distributed in the preferential treatment program, and 1.2 billion in Hsuanan and Lishan Hsien. Nanchang reported (May 29) that the Party Committee of Suichuan Hsien, Kiangsi, had given rural cadres a "severe reprimand" for failing to promote the spring farm program. Some of them never even went into the farming districts, while others said farming was the problem of the farmer, and they had nothing to do with it. In Nanchang Hsien cadres paid too much attention to spring farming, overlooking the necessity of suppressing landlords, with the result that some landlords reclaimed implements that had been confiscated for poor farmers. In Chungjen Hsien, where 1,000 mou of land was found uncultivated because of a labor shortage, cadres carried out an indoctrination program to get 900 mou under cultivation. Some landlords were threatened with being called counterrevolutionaries unless they worked the land. Cadres in Fouliang Hsien were ordered to make checks and lead the farmers in cultivating the land, as 720 mou was not under cultivation. Some farmers who had turned to sideline production objected to being forced to work their land, saying it was a waste of time, while in other instances the owners had been arrested, leaving the families without labor and unable to hire labor.

Chungking announced (May 26) that in Mapien Hsien, Szechwan, cadres were ordered to repair irrigation systems destroyed by heavy rains, and criticized for laxity in not having handled the matter. Chungking reported (May 27) that cadres in Ipin Hsien, Szechwan, had been charged with irresponsibility in distributing farm loans. In Chu 2 the farmers got 2,000-3,000 yuan, "not enough to buy an oil can," while some farmers who needed tools could not get loans, as the money had gone to those who did not need it. In Pi Hsien middle-class farmer Tung Ming-shan got a loan for 30,000 yuan, which he used for hoarding cloth, while cadres in Chingchiang Hsien kept back 40 percent of the farm loan fund. Peasants and cadres also had been accused of misinterpreting the aims of mutual-aid teams. Village Chief Yang Yung-chun of Santai Hsiang, Wan Hsien, and Chief Peng Tung-chien of Hsiakuang Hsiang, Chienko Hsien, taxed the villagers to furnish food for the mutual-aid teams.

Chungking stated (May 31) that cadres in Chachua, Santai, and Shuangliu Hsien, Szechwan, had been charged with mismanagement in organizing mutual-aid teams. Chuanma village, Santai, the villagers arbitrarily were divided into five groups of

15 teams, some of them of few capabilities. In Pailung Village, Chaohua Hsien, the team leader was the local gangster. Cadres in Pengchi and Suining Hsien enthusiastically set production norms that were much too high and answered farmers' questions by saying, "Village cadres say it looks better this way." Some farmers, realizing that the norms were impossibly high, stopped production, thinking that they would be subject to criticism in any case. Chungking announced (May 31) that the North Szechwan Administration had cut the original tax levies 36 percent for farmers, as poor spring crops had led the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee to cut the summer levy from 50 million catties of wheat to 40 million.

Chungking announced (May 27) that Sikang authorities had issued a directive calling upon rural cadres to organize mutual-aid teams, indoctrinate the peasants on the benefits of mutual-aid teams, and "overcome the latter's hesitancy." Chungking said (May 31) that the Sikang Party Committee had charged cadres with being "undemocratic;" of forming mutual-aid teams without considering the peasants' wishes; and with distributing loans in a way discriminating against poor farmers and minority groups. The Committee ordered the removal of leading cadres; elimination of remnant bourgeois thought among the cadres; the organization of protection against destructive animals which destroy farm crops; and the expansion of handicraft industries to "forestall sufferings from crop shortages."

WELFARE PROBLEMS

Living Standards. Shanghai asserted (May 26) that living standards of Nankin workers had "basically been solved," as 70,000 dock workers who formerly could not afford to marry "now have happy families"; 30,000 workers had insurance and 11,000 had working contracts. Shanghai said (May 28) that in the 3 years since the Liberation, water service had been made available to half of the million workers formerly without water, while streets had been paved in Shanghai, light installed, bus lines extended, and housing projects built.

Hangchow announced (June 1) that the Wukung Highway from Hangchow to Kungchenchiao Airport, 4,400 meters, would be widened 16 meters, paved, and curbed, with work to start June 5. Shanghai said (May 30) that Nantung would construct 500 housing units and a sanatorium for workers, while Taichow would build 200 housing units and a cultural center.

Health and Protection. Anshan announced (May 29) that the No. 8 Rubber Works, Changchun, was installing safety devices on machines, correcting the working temperature of the shops, and providing welfare facilities. Shanghai reported (May 31) that the East China Broadcasting Station at Shanghai had been designated as the official typhoon warning station June 1-Oct. 31, with all military, Governmental, and trade organizations ordered to be on the alert for storm warnings. Hangchow stated (May 30) that the Party Committee of Anchi Hsien, Chekiang, had warned cadres not to neglect the marriage law in promoting the production drive, and called attention to reports that Ku Chun-ming of Chu 7 had been accused of constantly beating his wife, while Chao Mei-te was said to have killed his wife because she gave birth to a daughter. Hangchow announced (May 27) that the city Government would give free physical examinations to children May 28-30.

Nantung reported (May 27) that the city Government and Women's League had organized four nurseries for children of farm women in order to allow the women to attend to their work. Huainan said (May 29) that Haianan collieries had organized an anti-rat drive, with rat-catching teams having captured 30,000 animals. Wuhan announced (June 1) that Mayor Chou had modeled the campaign to ban the sale, transportation, growth, and use of opium after the anticorruption drive, with accusations and confessions, and those offenders who confessed awarded lenient treatment.

Sian announced (May 27) that Sinkiang had established a medical center in Tihua, to open June 1. Sian said (May 30) that the Sian Bureau of Health had set up 19 nurseries with 30 cadres to care for children whose mothers were working in the fields. Chungking reported (May 28) that the Southwest office of the China Insurance Co. had made plans to eliminate remnant bourgeois insurance practices, streamline applications and benefit payments, allow premium payments by installments, and expand urban property coverage and insurance of oxen in rural areas.

Chungking said (June 1) that Tushan and Tsunyi Hsien, Kweichow, had organized public health offices to promote rural sanitation. A Peking home service broadcast (May 31) called upon all groups using the morning radio physical exercise programs to make reports on the number of persons involved and the results.

Education. Peking reported in numeral code (May 26) that Chang Tsun-te, inventory of the "moon and earth orbit" and "three heavenly bodies orbit" astronomy teaching instruments, had been sent to study astronomy at the Tzuchinshan Observatory, Nanking. As a grade-school teacher in Sian, he invented the instruments in 1945 for use in his classes but could get no encouragement from the Kuomintang Government. Since the Liberation he had been honored by a number of groups. Tsinan announced (May 26) that Tsingtao had established five new primary schools with an enrollment of 1,300. Hangchow stated (May 26) that the Chekiang Department of Education had organized a teacher-training class of 820 educational workers to promote the quick method of learning characters. This group would train more teachers for introducing the method into the winter schools. Wuhan claimed (May 27) that soldiers of the 4th Field Army had made remarkable progress through use of the quick method of learning characters. Pvt. Lu Shi-yen, who could not write his own name, was able to read 1,000 characters after 5 days of study, while after 240 hours of study 95 percent of the soldiers could recognize 1,700 characters and write compositions of 50-100 words.

THOUGHT CONTROL

Anshan reported (May 27) that the local Party Committee had called a meeting of 100 teachers, who were ordered to "reform their thought," and "correct their bourgeois leanings." The group, especially the science teachers, were accused of holding remnant American imperialistic and comprador ideologies. Anshan added (May 30) that an article in the KUNG JEN SENG HO PAO stressed the need for teachers to reform their thought, as they still had the hypocritical attitude of capitalists -- "that is, they still have the hypocritical attitude of capitalists that allows them to undergo thought reform without forming their thoughts." Dairen reported (May 26) that in State-owned factories and mines of Fushun, propaganda cadres had held indoctrination meetings, as many workers still "thought that corruption was due to an individual desire for wealth instead of its being a manifestation of the capitalist class."

Mukden (May 26) quoted from an editorial in the TUNG PEI JIH PAO which pointed out the need for cadres and workers to eliminate rightist leanings and tendencies toward corruption and bureaucracy, and learn the demarcation between the working class and capitalists, as "only thus can the dictatorship of the proletariat lead the Nation in the program of National economic construction." Tsinan asserted (May 29) that 200,000 workers increased their political consciousness during the anticorruption drive and now were attending basic education classes. Shanghai reported (May 26) that the South Kiangsu Administration had organized seven mobile motion picture projection teams, who had shown 325 films to 1.4 million people, or 14 percent of the southern Kiangsu population, helping greatly in the rural areas in "the Nation's political and economic programs." Shanghai stated (June 1) that the increased political consciousness of workers, students, and clerks, was mirrored in the increased newspaper sales. The CHIEH FANG JIH PAO had increased its subscribers from 110,000 to 160,000, and all Shanghai papers had exceeded a million copies.

Nantung reported (May 27) that local high-school students were studying documents related to the anticorruption drive, and would "correct any errors of thinking on the part of their relatives and friends." Student Lu Chao-nan prevailed upon his mother to make accusations against his father, and then publicly exposed his father. Peking announced in numeral code (May 26) that the Wuhan Federation of Labor was promoting a thought-reform program for 100,000 workers in private industry, in order to "strengthen their class consciousness" and "eliminate any remnant bourgeois leanings."

STATINTL

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Peking reported in numeral code (May 24) that on the first anniversary of the Liberation of Tibet Huang Cheng-ching of the Northwest Military and Administrative Committee issued a statement which pointed out that the People's Liberation Army carried out vast production and construction operations in Tibet, "but did not intervene in the affairs of the people" and "assisted the Tibetans when they were stationed there." He added: "Not only have the religious beliefs and customs been honored, protected, and respected, but all traditional practices have been permitted to remain intact and unaltered." Peking said (May 26) that since the Liberation, 72 schools had been established in the Tibetan Autonomous Area of Sikang, with children who never had any previous educational opportunities attending. Chungking reported (May 28) that 147 veterinarian teams already had inoculated 8,000 head of livestock in the Tibetan Autonomous Area, and would eventually inoculate 340,000.

Peking reported in numeral code (May 29) that 900 medical and trade cadres left May 13 for a tour of 3 months in the Ili and Tacheng Special Districts of Sinkiang, where they would "introduce modern medicine to the nomads and barter daily necessities for native products." Peking added (May 30) that before the Liberation there were 20 students in the Tachiao Village Uighur school of Turfan Hsien Sinkiang. The school had no chairs or tables, with the nomad children sitting on the bare earth to study their lessons.

MISCELLANEOUS

Medical Team. The Tsingtao No. 2 Medical Team, which left for the Korean front June 12 last year, arrived back in Tsingtao, intact except for two wounded members, Tsinan reported (May 29). At a reception honoring the team, speakers attacked American germ warfare.

Counterrevolutionaries. Tsinan said (May 29) that the Shantung Party Committee held a meeting to urge all public security forces to combine in a thorough campaign to wipe out counterrevolutionaries. The Committee reported that agents had aided Americans in spreading bacteria; that in Chu 2, Lini Hsien, Ling Hsueh-hsi held a public meeting to attack the Government and threaten Kuo Yung-ching, Chu Party secretary; and that Chu Chun-pai of Chu 5, Lini Hsien, carried on counter-revolutionary activities under the cloak of the anticorruption drive.

Immoral Conduct. Nanchang reported (May 27) that the Party Committee of Lutu Hsien, Kiangsi, had ordered the arrest of grade-school teacher Hu Li-chi. After being expelled from his village for having illicit relations with Wang Shu-pao, he went to another village and tried to get rid of his wife so he could marry Wang Chi-ching, a young school girl.